WRITTEN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON

Of Peculiar Interest Now on Accounof Discussion of Our Foreign Pol-

This historical letter was written by This historical letter was written by Governor Trumbull was a wise patriot, General George Washington to Jonathan and when General Washington was in Trumbull, distinguished as the "war gov-idoubt as to some proposed measure, he was

HISTORICAL LETTER

Ing the cup of national felicity, just as it has been lifted to our lips."

The letter is in the possession of Mr. Jonathan Trumbull Backus, whose mother was Miss Susan Maria Livingston Washington, on her mother's side related to Robert Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and on her father's side is a fifth cousin of General Washington, while, through his father, the Rev. Dr. Clarence Walworth Backus, he is related to Governor Trumbull. It so happens that 104 years after it was written, the letter comes, as an heirloom, into the possession of one who, on his mother's side, was related to the writer, and on his father's side to the one to whom the letter was addressed.

Indersed on the letter, in Governor Trumbull's own handwriting, is the fact that he received it from General Washington.

"Brother Jonathan."

"Brother Jonathan."

Moun Nernon July 20 1788

Deater;

of the 20 of Inac and thank you heartily for the conferential information contained in it.

— The character jums of a certain great Per ionage, who is remarkable formulter for the of force or forming, I believe to be first - What efact the addition of such as as transmission, want to fine a face of gives the agrangement of the first him again y gives to creations to of the thinks govern tan all becartainty fore told: but one I fungue certain, that is to be, it with always be assed to release of the time is not want to the prepared on a certain the later is a servery du tant, when to that the there is no sound to the time is not work that the thank the forearmed as a calier fare: wanted again to the arrie centispancies of the vioyear politics.

Notes apain the and contingences of la stopeas polities from the land percens of from the Public paper. That I am invarious and he calculation that the icantitution would be accepted by the lien and as of this tate. The majority it is me, was mall; othe misority reflected by an of the misority fare, as is most placed from the fact of the misority fare, as is most other that, have conjusted themselves and much that a have a political moderation; and huch that a hay asticipate a frethy perent app harmonions acquirefeace. We statisfy treath, and he result from how book of her the Broling. The other that whech has not yet

eeted is hearly out of the question. - as the infancy of the conduct of thoda Spin out on all proceeding to the influence of the legisles on the influence of the legisles of mendue. - There is no lightly on description of mendue. - There is no lightly on description connection and he laper money bush of that anarchy. - Too great that the increase that anarchy. - Too great that the increase that anarchy. - Too great that the increase that anarchy is too great that the increase that any acquire an appearance of the facility with the guilty to hear from here all different that afairs are taking a good turn in the prochaseth. - But the trumph of salutary dillocal measures over those of an opposite.

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PHOTOGRAPH COPY OF LETTER WRITTEN BY GEORGE WASHINGTON TO JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Mount Vernon, July 2), 1783.

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor of the 20th of June and thank you heartly for the confidential information contained in it. The character given of a certain great personage, who is remarkable for neither forgetting nor forgiving. I believe to be just. What effect the addition of such an extraordinary weight of power and influence the arrangement of the East India affairs gives to one branch of the British government cannot be certainly foretold; but one thing is certain, that is to say, it will always be wise for America to be prepared for events. Nor can I refrain from indusing the expectation that the time is not very distant when it shall be more in the power of the United States than it hath hitherto been, to be forearmed as well as forewarned against the evil contingencies of European polities. You will have perceived from the public papers that I was not erroneous in my calculation that the constitution would be accepted by the convention of this state. The majority, it is true, was small; and the minority respectable in many points of view. But the greater part of the minority here, as in most other states, have conducted themselves with great prudence and political moderation, insomuch that we may anticipate a pretty general and harmonlous acquiescence. We shall impatient; by wait the result from New York and North Carolina. The other states which has not yet acted is nearly out of the question.

As the infamy of the conduct of Rhode Island outgoes all precedent, so the influence of her counsels can be of no prejudice. There is no state or description of men but would blush to be involved in a connection with the paper money junto of that anarchy, God grant that the honest

ernor" of Connecticut during the Revolu

tion, and from whom this country received the name "Brother Jonathan." The letter is dated July 20, 1788, just after Virginia had voted for the constitution. It shows that the patriots of that day were disposed to guard against entangling ances with foreign powers, and had their

trials from opposition within.

The trials that have beset the present administration are not new in the history of our country, and we see from the letof our country, and we see from the letter that out of his own experience General Washington would be able to sympathize with President McKinley. Like McKinley. Washington did not fail to recognize the hand of Providence in transpiring events, and to express the hope "that the same good Providence may still continue to protect us, and prevent us from dash."

Wont to say, "Let us consult Brother Jonathan" whom Washington in the following:

The remains of this famous war governor of Connecticuthis "Brother Jonathan" whom Washington nicknamed and whose title has since been appended to Americans everywhere—lie in the old Trumbull

INDORSEMENT OF JONATHAN TRUM-BULL.

wont to say, "Let us consult Brother Jonathan."

tomb on Lebanon's beautiful and historic green in this county.

A price was set upon the head of this brave old rebel governor by the government of Great Britain. His was a remarkable family. He was born in Lebanon. October 12, 170, old style, and was graduated from Harvard college in 1727. He became a licensed preacher, but events altered a determination to enter the pulpit on his part, and he undertook a commercial life, in which he was highly successful. This change in his calling rendered him more available in the civil service of the country. In 1735 he was chosen speaker of the house of representatives, and was constantly in offices of trust and responsibility till 1783, when, after having served as governor of Connecticut through a period of fourteen more eventful and important years than any in the history of the country, he declined re-election.

In all the transactions of his life he was a remarkable man. In the earliest part of the controversy between Great Britain and the American colonies he was ever conspicuous for ms real and patriotism in the cause of liberty. When the war broke out he was the only one of the governors of the thirteen colonies who stood stanch in the American cause. He was a great counselor. Washington leaned heavily upon him during alose dark hours, and it was to the fertile resources of "Brother Jonathan." Used by General Washington when he first took command of the Continental army at Cambridge, was so often repeated by him that it became a by-word with his staff and eventually, through the army, spread all over the Union and the world. "Brother Jonathan, even as the title of "John Bull" is recognized for the sons of merry England.

In addition to the vast and incessant duties which were heaped upon him by the war of the Revolution were heaped upon him by the war of the Revolution title of "John Bull" is recognized for the sons of merry England.

In addition to the vast and incessant duties which were heaped upon him by the war of the Revolution in his high official capacity, he was also chief officer of the naval forces of the state, and the raising of volunteers, granting letters of marque, furnishing supplies, and adjusting prize claims, devolved on him. Two of the many war vessels fitted out then bore his name—the frigate Trumbull and the audacious privateer Governor Trumbull. The latter hore a pennant with the Trumbull, or, as it was originally called, Trumbull motto: "Fortuna Facet Aucacl."

BRAVE LITTLE WOMAN.

hysical Deformity and Sickness Did Not Deter Little Miss Knestner From Working.

There are few women who would have There are tew women who would have the pluck to face such odds as poverty and physical deformity with the signal success that has met the efforts of a little chair-mender who works in a shop on East Twelfth street. An enterprising little wom-an she is. Her name is Hettle Kaestner, and she has established a profitable bus-iness.

Every day she may be found in her room Every day she may be found in her room mending chairs and re-weaving cane seats. She is always busy. As long as it is light she spends her time weaving the strips of rattan in and out and back and forth. She goes out cccasionally from house to house soliciting work. On these trips she speaks a good word for the owner of the upholstering establishment where she has her bench. For this service she has her rent free.

bench. For this service she has her rent free.

Going about is attended with serious difficulties to Miss Kaestner, for she has been a long time a sufferer from physical deformity. Some years ago when a mere child she sold flowers on the street. Then she was subject to epileptic fits and spasms, but she persisted in working. She was a familiar figure in those days and many people were moved by her sweet face



MISS KAESTNER AT WORK. and winning smile to buy lavishly of her. Then she made from \$2.50 to \$5.00 a day. She is a thorough business woman and she succeeds in placing to her credit an average of \$2.00 a day. From \$1.50 to \$2.50 is her charge for making new the seat of a cane chair and she can mend from two to three a day. three a day.

Her ambition is to be a missionary. She has a strong but simple faith in divine guidance. She would point out to others the light she sees herself, illustrating her faith by experiences from her own life.

MONUMENT TO LAFAYETTE.

it Will Be Erected in Philadelphia-Medallion Also to Mme. de Lafavette.

The above cut is taken from a photograph of the monument which it is proposed to erect to Lafayette in Philadelphia. It shows Lafayette in about his 20th year, standing on the battlefield consecrating himself to on the battleneid conscious the American cause.

His tall, lithe figure stands erect, and is



on a broken cannon, the shoulders are thrown back, the right hand grasping a drawn sword, on which is inscribed "Liberty;" the left hand is placed over the heart, as if to emphasize those memorable words: "The feeling of my heart, long before it became my duty, engaged me in the love of the American cause."

The lines are very graceful and the figure dignified, yet full of virility and enthusiasm, and at once reminds one of the dash, spirit and buoyancy which were so characteristic of Washington's dearest friend. The pedestal will be of polished New Hampshire granite and will be slender and graceful, resembling the French and Italian schools of sculpture. Tesembling the French and Italian schools of sculpture.

There will be a large bronze medallion of Mme. de Lafayette on its face to commemorate the many sacrifices she made while her husband was in this country fighting for American independence.



There ain't about me, thank goodness! Plain John Blunt, John Bulldog-that's my style!"

FIGHT WITH MORMONS GOES TO TEACH HER PEOPLE.

HOW THE "SAINTS" WERE DRIVEN FROM JACKSON COUNTY.

Interesting Bit of Local History That Is Very Timely-William Mulkey Tells of an Engagement He Saw When a Boy.

The recent agitation over the right of Senator Roberts, of Utah, to his seat in the senate has reminded Kansas Cityans of the fact that Mormonism might have played a much greater part in the affairs of this section of the country if it had not been for the prompt and determineed action of the Gentile pioneers. On the 3d of November, 1834, a sharp battle took place on the Big Blue between Independence and Kansas City. The combatants were the Mormons, who had settled in comparatively great numbers here at that time, and the pioneer settlers of Jackson county, whose religious beliefs were not at all in accord with those of Joseph Smith. William Mulkey, who has lived in this city for seventy-one years, was an eye witness of this engagement. He remem-bers it perfectly and in detail. Mr. Mulkey is the only survivor of the then residents of Kansas City who still remains here.



His reminiscences are particularly inter-

His reminiscences are particularly interesting.

"The Mormons had been settling up the country between here and Westport pretty fast," said Mr. Mulkey. "They boasted that they would have Jackson county by purchase or by blood. The leaders were Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Edward Partridge, W. W. Phelps, Oliver Cowdery, Martin Harris and Joseph Coe. They established a country school on the Westport road and took turns teaching it. I went to the school myself. The Mormons became very bold and annoyed our people in every possible way. They even burned houses along the Westport road, but then we burned some of theirs, too.

"During the spring and summer it began to be plain that they would control the fall election. This made the settlers very uneasy. The average Mormon in those days was an ignorant, lawless sort of an individual. Some stories had reached here of the unscrupulous action of the Mormon leaders in Ohio. These things combined to make our men decide that there was but one thing to do. The Mormons must be driven out of the country. Meetings were held by prominent pioneers. Through a committee an agreement was reached by which nine of the prominent 'Saints' were to leave by the 1st of January. They were also to use their influence to get the others to leave. The Mormons then sent a committee to Governor Dunklin. He refused to interfere. The Mormons, of course, thought he meant, to take their part. They became bolder and more disagreeable than ever, and quit making preparations to leave.

Aggressive Steps.

"In October some of our men burned ten houses and whipped a number of Mormon men. Shortly after that another party of armed men attacked about fitty or sixty Mormons who were encomped near In-dependence. At the same time other Mor-mon neighborhoods were visited and the greatest of consternation relgned. On No-vember 3 all the Mormons in Independence left town and gathered together for pro-tection. It was rumored among them that a general massage was impending for the left town and gathered together for protection. It was rumored among them that a general massacre was impending for the next day, Monday. When Monday came the citizens took possession of the Mormons' ferry across the Big Blue. But they soon abandoned that, and gathered at Colonel Wilson's store. From here they followed a small band of Mormons, which was trying to make its way across the creek. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon on November 3 when the two forces came together. I was on horseback behind my grandfather. He wanted to join the citizens, but he couldn't take me into the fight very well. I was only 8 years old. Just then he saw Colonel Wilson's son Harvey, a boy of about 16 years, coming along on his pony. So he put me on the pony behind Harvey and told us to go home. Of course we didn't do that when there was such great excitement on hand. We just rode down as near as we could to the place where the fighting was going on, and watched it from behind a tree. I was never more scared in my life.

"That was a queer battle. Both sides wanted to run all the time, and they did run when it was over. Some of the men were mounted on horses, but the most of them were on foot. A few of the Shawnee Indians helped our men. For arms they had flintlock rifles, spears, corn knives and most any kind of weapons. The fight was hand to hand. My grandfather was shot at twice at ten steps away. Both times the bullet missed him. He was finally taken prisoner. They kept him all night and then released him at 4 o'clock in the morning, without showing any violence. Tom Linville and Hugh Brozeal were killed and a Mormon named Barber fatally injured.

Some Details of the Engagement. "The fight lasted until dark and then both sides hurried away. All of our peo-"The fight lasted until dark and then both sides hurried away. All of our people stayed at Jimmie Lovelady's that night. We were afraid to go home. Nearly all the men stood guard over their houses all night. There were only three houses on this side the creek at that time and no trees had been cut, so that there was danger of being surprised at any moment. It was an exciting time for us youngsters." "Reports of the affair were greatly exaggerated, and when it was rumored about that the militia was to be called out to subdue the Mormons they decided to leave. Clay county was the only one that would receive them. After they had moved there a committee of Jackson county men was sent over to errange with them about their lands. When evening came the party concluded that it would hardly be safe to spend the night there so they started to come home on the ferry. The Mormons had planned for this. They had hired the ferryman to bore auger holes in the boats and then plug them up. When they reached the middle of the river he pulled out the pegs and the ferry sank with men, horses and all. George Bradbury. David Linch, Smallwood Nolan, Jim Campbell, William Everett and Thomas Harrington were drowned. Several of the men swam back to the Clay county shore and saved their lives.

"The Mormon lands in Jackson county were nearly all sold soon after that and before long the 'Saints' were driven from Clay into other counties. Finally the greater number went to Utah. If it hada't been for the prompt and determined action the pioneers took this county might still be feeling the effects of the Mormon rule. It required a great deal of bravery for them to make the move, too, for their numbers were only about half these of their opponents. It was such a lonely country. Steamboats came up the river from St. Louis about once in two weeks. They came so slowly that one could hear them whistling for days before they came in sight. Westport was but a little indian town and St. Louis itself was not much more than a French village. The Kaw I ple stayed at Jimmie Lovelady's that night

The Similarity.

From Judge.
Rambling Raggs—"I t'ink ducks has got almost human intelligence."
Patched Pantz— (astounded)—"W'ot! always goin' inter de water?"
Rambling Raggs—"Yes, but never gettin' wet, mind yer—never allowin' it ter touch 'em."

Where Reason Totters.

rom Puck. Husband—"What! Another hundred dol-lar gown. Didn't I tell you that you must keep within your allowance?" Wife (triumphantiy)—"You said unless in case of absolute necessity!"

An Indian High School Girl Given : Responsible Position in Ok-

From the Philadelphia Times, The third Indian girl to leave the high school to engage in educational work among her own people is Miss Margaret Nason who a few days ago was notified by the



commissioner of Indian affairs to prepare for an appointment.

Miss Nason is now a member of the senior class, and her standing is such that had this call not come she would probably have graduated with honors in June. Eight years ago Obanaquodoque, as she was known among her own people, came to Philadelphia from the Ojibway reservation, in Minnesota, and was an inmate of the Lincoln Institute until she completed her studies there. She then attended a grammar school and was promoted three years ago to the high school. She made all her promotions with honor, and few girls have a better showing for eight years of school work.

a better showing for eight years of school work.

Miss Nason is vivacious and responsive, with very little of the stolidity which is sometimes considered the unfailing characteristic of her race. Her relations with her schoolmates and teachers have been uniformly pleasant, and her class is warm in expressions of regret at her departure before the completion of her work.

Her exact destination is not yet known, but she expects to teach for the present in the Oklahoma reservation. There are a number of schools there, and more arneeded. These are boarding schools, similar in character to the Indian training schools needed. These are boarding schools, similar in character to the Indian training schools in the East, where the children are taken as residents and taught not only studies, but all the manners, customs and habits of the white people. The prejudice against these schools is fast dying away, and Indians now are anxious to have their children educated, particularly when the teachers are of their own race, and the school is upon their own reservation.

As a token of appreciation the committee on the girls' high school at its last meeting voted that Miss Nason be presented with a full set of high school textbooks, which will serve as a souvenir of her Philadelphia school days.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

Bishop of Orleans Hopes to Secure Her Cannonization This Coming Spring.

The people of Orleans, France, headed by the bishop of Orleans, are endeavoring to secure the canonization of the greatest voman who ever lived in their mids of Arc, known in history as the Maid of Orleans, succeeded in bringing about certain important historical events the results of which have lived unto this day. Although almost 500 years have passed

since she was burned at the stake. Joan of Arc has not been forgotten. She has been remembered by her church particular-ly for the deep religious belief, which in the



ONLY AUTHENTIC PICTURE OF THE MAID OF ORLEANS.

fifteenth century was limited to few women. Joan did everything under divine inspiration and for years was the only woman of prominence who was not ashamed to speak of her religion. Records of her deep religious belief during all her warlike career have been faithfully kept, and it is upon these now that her claims to canonization are based.

Canonization or the making of a saint is a long difficult process. Owing to the slowness of the Vatican and the extreme deliberation and caution with which it moves, it takes twenty years from the time the candidate is first mentioned before canonization can be obtained.

Monsignor Touchet presented Joan of Arc to the Vatican many years ago, and has

Monsignor Touchet presented Joan of Arc to the Vatican many years ago, and has been promoting the question ever since. He has recently returned from Rome and reports a very interesting interview with the authorities of the Vatican, in which he was assured that the case of Joan of Arc was being examined as rapidly as possible. The process of canonization is divided into three parts. The first must show that the subject be vouched for by reputable witnesses. Records of their testimony can be kept from generation to generation, and, if well authenticated, are used for evidence.

dence.

The second consists of proof that the subject was positively unselfish in her deeds; pure kind and unworldly, without one taint upon her personal character. This must also be vouched for by a large number of witnesses who have known the person intimately during life. Records of this kind are difficult, as few of them are kept during the lifetime of a heroine. But in the case of Joan of Arc there are many written records of her unselfish deeds, so that this ordeal of canonization is easily passed through.

The third is evidence of at least one miracle performed by the person through faith in God. Joan of Arc is alleged to have performed many miracles, a great many of which are as well authenticated as possible.

The bishop believes that the only obstacle now in the way of beatification is the question of the reality or non-reality of the "voices" which it is said the Maid of Orleans heard from heaven. Should she pass through this step successfully she may become a saint. dence.
The second consists of proof that the sub-



From the New York World. so does mine, but you ought to hear what he calls a collar button." "My husband calls a spade a spade "So does mine, but you ought to

THIS TRILBY ELOPED.

She Knew. Too, That the Unattractive Svengall Was Already Married.

From the New York Journal. Daughter of a rich Philadelphian, young, comely, with all the advantages of careful schooling and several trips to Europe ertheless, ran away Mabel Hewitson, nev-

from home and deliberately threw her lot with a man whom she knew to be married. "I could not help

"I could not help it." she said yesterday, when the whole sad story was gone over at police head-quarters, Jersey City. "He called me, and I had to go with him." Her mother was the re, transfigured with rage against the man who had enticestMISS MAREL HEW-her daughter away ITSON. from home and innocence. Twice she sprang at him, and the second time her outstretched fingers hooked themselves in his hair, notwithstanding the vigilance of the detectives who were guarding him.

There is nothing attractive in Horace M. Cornell's exterior, but Mabel Hewitson's parents credit him with occuit powers over their daughter. He is a shifty looking individual, coarse-grained to the finger tips: whereas she bears every sign of a sensitive nature. When he looks at her, she trembles. to work.

It is a story of Miss Nellie L. Moore, of lividual, coarse-grained to the finger tips; lividual, coarse-grained to the finger tips; whereas she bears every sign of a sensitive nature. When he looks at her, she rembles.

Her father is connected with the Spreck-

TRUE WESTERN PLUCK

MISS MOORE, OF BUCYRUS, KAS., HAS A VALUABLE CLAIM NEAR MENA.

She Is Good Musician, a Graduate of Bethany College, Topeka, and of Eastern Schools and Loves Outdoor Life.

MENA, ARK., Feb. 2.-(Special.) To the young man, and his name is legion, who is lying around like the inimitable Micawber waiting for something to turn up this story of a young woman who didn't wait, but got out and rustled, may be of interest. While the former has been wearing out shoe leather and his latest, and last, suit of clothes in the effort to get something just suited to his dignity and station in life, the young woman in ques-tion, with what is generally conceded to be a woman's levelheadedness, took tho first thing that came to hand and went to work.



MISS MOORE'S HOME ON HER CLAIM.

els sugar refinery in Philadelphia, and owns a great deal of real estate in that city. He has a comfortable home at No. 249 South Third street.

Miss Hewitson met with an accident while riding her bleycle in Board street, two years ago, and Cornell volunteered to repair her wheel. That was the beginning of her acquaintance with him. He called at the house, but her parents disliked him and discouraged his visits. They did not know that he was a married man, but they did not like his eyes or his obvious influence over the girl.

Their daughter learned hast May that he was married, but continued to accept his addresses.

There was a disagreement between mother and daughter on New Year's day. It was about Cornell. On January 7 Mabel Hewitson addresses.

There was a disagreement between mother and daughter on New Year's day. It was about Cornell. On January 7 Mabel Hewitson disappeared. The police traced her to the Pennsylvania railway station, but no further. Last Thursday Mrs. Hewitson called on Chief of Police Murphy in Jersey City, and told him that her daughter and Cornell had been seen together in that neighborhood.

Detectives learned that Cornell had been seen together in that neighborhood.

The messenger was followed. "Mrs. Comway." at No. 1037 Third avenue, this dispatched a notic by messenger to "Mrs. Conway." at No. 1037 Third avenue, this western girl of true Western pluck from going down there and staking out a claim of 190 acres five miles outside of the fown. She built a neat little cabin upon the city.

The messenger was followed. "Mrs. Comway." proved to be Miss Hewitson. She was greatly distressed at hearing of the man's predicament, and readily accompanied her visitors to Jersey City in the hope of getting him out of trouble. In the chief's office she encountered her mother. She had been supporting Cornell by working as a processing which are common to the continuence of the reading to the continuence of the reading to the continuence of the continuence of the continuence of the continuence of th

visitors to Jersey City in the hope of getting him out of trouble. In the chief's office she encountered her mother. She had been supporting Cornell by working as a waitress at 488 West Twenty-fifth street.

They all met again in Chief Murphy's office yesterday. Miss Hewitson stood aloof from her mother for a time, but when she heard how intense had been the latter's desire to find her, and how she had pleaded for her with the elder Hewitson, they embraced and sobbed on each other's shoulders Later on Mrs. Hewitson returned to Philadelphia to prepare her husband for the girl's homecoming, leaving Mabel in the care of the police.

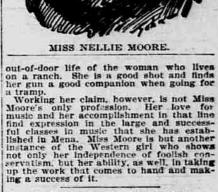
"He asked me to marry him," said Mabel, "but I wouldn't do that, because he would only have got into trouble for committing bigdmy-and I wouldn't get him into trouble for the world! I would be afraid to do it."

A Daring Act.

From the Claveland Plain Dealer.

"I was an eyewitness of that daring stop of the runaway on Euclid avenue Friday." says a Cleveland man, "and I want to say that a braver deed i never saw. When the horses attached to the carriage came tearing up the street, the reins flying loose. It seemed that certain death awaited for those inside. But behind the carriage came that brave young man, his big, black horse fairly flying. Just as soon as he reached for the reins his saddle girth broke. He could have thrown himself away from the danger; instead of that he threw himself at the horses' heads, caught the reins and hung on until the team stopped, when he was helped back on his horse again, with his ankle dislocated, a bad ankle gained on the football field, and his wrist sprained, but game enough to ride home. To my mind it was a wonderfully daring act."

Hall Caine, as Pictured by Beerbohm. Hall Caine, who wrote for the London Daily Telegraph a pathetic story of how he had to run away from American interview-ers, is thus portrayed by Max Beerbohm, the talented younger brother of Beerbohm Tree, the great English actor. Young Beer-



An Enthusiastic Celebration From the Detroit Free Press.

There is a sturdy young blacksmith in the southwestern part of the state who is in all kinds of trouble and yet not saying a word. the scene of the attendant festivities. They

the scene of the attendant festivities. They danced, sang and made merry in the usual way, but he thought the amusement was not intense enough to meet the demands of the situation.

"Come on." he said to a few friends, "I'm going to put a little Fourth of July into this celebration."

They went out and in the shop they found an old generator for a soda fountain. Into this was put a big charge of biasting powder, all openings were scientifically plugged and a slow fuse attached. Then the smithy and his staff of assistants ran back to the house. The fuse proved reliable. So did the powder. The explosion was a tremendous one. The women screamed, the men turned pale, and then all hands cheered. It was a great and glorious send-off.

Next morning the sad-faced smithy was out with a tushel basket gathering up his shop, but he rositively declined to say anything for publication.

bohm, whose caricatures of celebrated people have made him illustrious, probably never saw the author of "The Christian" running away from an interviewer; otherwise he would surely have given an astonished world the benefit of his impressions. But the attitude in which he depicts Mr. Caine is one that will be recognized by every person who encountered him during his recent visit to America—especially by those who undertook the formidable task of interviewing him. For this is a picture of Hall Caine talking about—Hall Caine.

FAMOUS HEADLESS SWORD OF CHINA.



This picture shows China's famous headless sword, which has been an institution ever since the foundation of the Chinese empire. It gives the right to behead any person at sight, regardless of rank or dignity. The man who owns the sword can walk through the streets of Peking, cutting off the heads of those whom he does not like. The dowager empress has made fur-